

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman. With his hand upon his charter, and his foot upon the soil, he will stand—or die a martyr for his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT. TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The National Finance.

The associated Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, on Saturday the 28th ult. accepted the second option of \$50,000,000 of the National Loan, which had been offered them in pursuance to the agreement entered into between them and Secretary Chase at the time the first \$50,000,000 was taken. The New York Banks take \$35,000,000, the Boston Banks \$10,000,000, and the Philadelphia Banks \$5,000,000. There can be no further doubt that the remaining \$50,000,000 will be taken the first of December agreeably to the original understanding. The people are subscribing liberally also to this Loan, and there can remain little if any question that the Government will without any difficulty obtain what money it needs and when it needs it. What the Country demands is a vigorous and thorough prosecution of the war, and when they see evidences of that they are willing to furnish the "sinews," both money and men.

More Men Wanted for the Cavalry Regiment from Washington County.

JOHN D. BARTLETT, the recruiting officer in this County, informs us that he needs about twenty-five more men to fill up the quota desired of this County, Col. Platt having ordered him to fill an entire company. Those desiring to enlist in this Regiment should make haste and report themselves to him. Let it not be said that Washington County hesitates a moment in answering the call of the Country.

THE KANSAS MILITIA CALLED OUT.—Acting Governor Root of Kansas has ordered every man capable of bearing arms in that State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to be immediately enrolled, each company to hold itself in readiness for immediate marching orders. The rebel successes in Missouri have doubtless made this step necessary, as the border ruffians who failed to accomplish their purpose of making Kansas a Slave State, will seize upon this opportunity if possible to make it a desolation, and thus remove from their Western frontier a hearty enemy of Slavery and the Confederate Government which rests wholly upon that institution for its success and stability.

In the deplorable and criminal blunder of Col. Owen's Irish Regiment firing upon Mott's Battery, as they were advancing on Falls Church, some eight or ten were killed, and about twenty wounded. No Vermonters, as we can learn, suffered.

CAVALRY.—At an informal election of officers of the Cavalry Company recruited at St. Albans Geo. P. Conger, of St. Albans, was elected Captain, Wm. M. Beeman, of St. Albans, 1st Lieutenant, and Edwin Carlos Soule, of Fairfield, 2d Lieutenant.

ELOPEMENT.—We are informed that Mrs. Boutwell, wife of Amos Boutwell, Jr., of Danby, eloped with a man named Bernice Buxton, of the same town, on Wednesday night of last week. Mrs. B. took with her a young child, which, it seems, had previously been given by Mr. Boutwell, the father, to Mr. B. B. Sherman, of Wallingford, father of Mrs. Boutwell. Mr. S. pursued them to North Dorset, and after some difficulty succeeded in obtaining possession of the child, and took it home with him. Arrangements were then made to arrest Buxton, but he having got notice of the movement, managed to elude pursuit, and went to Eagle Bridge, where he was joined by Mrs. Boutwell, and both proceeded south at last accounts. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. B. had not lived together for some months.—Rutland Herald.

U. V. M. Sept. 28th. At the election of the Literary Societies, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the next term:

PHI SIGMA NU President, E. J. Burnett; Vice President, S. M. Roberts; Secretary, A. S. Safford; Treasurer, S. J. Briant; Librarian, R. Fleming.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE President, J. W. Davis; Vice President, Sumner Ladd; Secretary, N. W. Vincent; Treasurer, E. W. Page; Librarian, J. M. Hotchkiss.

We understand that in view of the perilous condition of our country, all parties and feuds were laid aside in the Societies, and that the above elections are the results of a grand Union movement.—Free Press.

D. D. GORHAM will deliver a Lecture before the Students' Literary Debating Society this (Tuesday) evening at half past seven o'clock at the Union School House. The public are invited to attend. J. C. EMERY, Pres.

W. A. LORD, Sec.

Interesting Account of the Capture of the Privateer Judah.

One of the most brilliant exploits that ever lent lustre to the annals of our own or any other Navy, was the cutting out of the privateer Judah from under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, brief mention of which was made yesterday, and full particulars of which we publish this morning, as furnished by our correspondent on board the steam frigate Colorado.—The affair occurred on the night of the 13th inst. A large schooner had for several days been observed in the harbor, near the Navy-yard whose motions led to the suspicion that she was fitted out as a privateer, and intended to attempt to run the blockade. Information obtained from a deserter rendered these suspicions a certainty, and it was also ascertained that she was moored under a new battery being erected on one of the wharves, in which a columbiad had already been mounted. It being determined to "cut out" the privateer and burn her, and also to render useless the guns of the battery, an expedition set out on the night before mentioned, on board the first launch, and the first, second, and third cutters of the Colorado to carry out the desperate undertaking. The boats, with muffled oars, proceeded up the harbor to a point a little above the Navy-yard, when their course was changed, and they made all headway direct for the schooner and the battery. The men in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner, and those in the first and third cutters were to land, charge the battery and spike the columbiad. These respective duties were accomplished in the most gallant manner. The "big gun" was disabled without the loss of a man; but the party boarding the schooner lost three men killed and a number wounded, a most galling fire being poured into each boat as it approached.

When the schooner had been successfully set on fire that she could not be saved, the boats backed off again, and proceeded back to the Colorado—not, however, without giving the crew of rebels, who had, by this time, assembled on the wharf, a parting salute of canister. The number of rebels killed in this encounter is not known, but it must have been considerable. A negro, who deserted to one of our vessels, subsequently reported the number at thirty. It may be a matter of curiosity to know whether the Mobile Tribune will consider this as an "act of war."—New York Times.

"CAMP LANE," MO. RIVER, KANSAS, Sept. 18, 1861.

DEAR PARENTS:—I hasten to improve this first opportunity that has presented itself since we have been in Camp, to tell you of my whereabouts. As I intimated in my last letter, I have yielded to the convictions of duty, and enlisted in the army of my country in this hour of her distress and peril. If I have done wrong, I ask to be forgiven; if right, (as I feel the approprings of conscience,) I ask my Heavenly Father to give me grace to net the part of a true patriot. We have been encamped near Fort Leavenworth for the past two weeks, and no Eastern mail has reached Kansas until to-day for three weeks past, owing to the destruction of bridges on the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, by the "Seesh". The Kansas 2d Regiment, who won such glorious laurels at the late terrible battle at Springfield, Mo., arrived here to-day, and your vivid imagination can conceive, better than I can describe, the enthusiastic reception that awaited these valiant heroes, many of them sons of New England sires, and among the number, an old neighbor Bishop, who, you recollect, came from Connecticut soon after we had our Manhattan, K. T., and with us suffered cheerfully the hardships of pioneer life. We have the "crack Company of the Regiment," as you will think when I tell you how many members of the Kansas Conference are with us, and almost all to a man are members of the Church. Rev. N. Taylor, Presiding Elder of the Wyandotte District, and all his preachers on the District save two, are in the army. Bros. Taylor, Stewart, Robinson, and Green, are in our Company, and we have precious meetings in camp. I preached last Sabbath in camp, by invitation of the "Jay Hawk Regiment," who, for the present, are camping with us. I am 1st Sergeant in Company F, Neugent's Independent Regiment Missouri Home Guards, to operate on the line between Missouri and Kansas. We furnish our own horses, and the privates receive thirty-two dollars each per month for themselves and horses; "Uncle Sam" provides everything else. Whatever we furnish, we draw the amount in cash. I am to receive about sixty dollars per month for self and horse, that I consider is the standard of a war-charger, and was prized ten dollars higher than any other in the Company. My duties for the present are very light, having but little else than the business for the Company to attend to, and it is a very pleasant position; but how soon we may be in the "thickest of the fight," is uncertain. The Kansas 21, on their way down the river from St. Josephs to day, fired into a squad of "Seesh," killing seven of them. Our own scouts are skirmishing more or less every day. You don't see one-half the "horrors of war" that are now ravaging Missouri, in the newspapers. No, no! her prairies are drenched with gore, and the horrid stench from decaying horses in the last stages of putrefaction near the battle-field, is intolerable.

Much love to all of you. I enclose my picture, if it does look somewhat un-clever in military costume, grasping a sword by the hilt. Your affectionate son, CHARLES J. LOVEJOY.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION, AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—A History of the rise and progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narrative of events and incidents from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with important documents, extracts from remarkable speeches, &c., &c. New York: James D. Torrey, Publisher. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. Price ten cents a number.

This work is published every Wednesday in pamphlet form, each number containing thirty-two pages, and in convenient shape for binding in large or small volumes, to suit the taste or convenience of the owner. It is what it claims to be, a historical summary of the new war for Liberty, and just what every person needs, who cares to fix in his mind the order of the history of the present war.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE ADVANCE UPON THE POTOMAC.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Washington, Sept. 29.—During last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill, that when, last night, this long predicted event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation reports. A personal visit, however, puts the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels. Detachments from Generals Richardson, Keyes, and Wadsworth's brigades, and also from Gen. Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's Hill under command of Col. Ferry, of the Michigan 5th Regiment.—This movement met with no opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retired from the whole line of their positions along the line of Washington. Upon the Hill this side of Falls Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces.

The works of the enemy at the places they have abandoned were, in a military point of view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction. The positions on Murray's and Munson's Hill afforded the rebels an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defenses. The appearance of the ground deserted by them indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present position.

The conduct of the Federal troops to-day while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the enemy, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of \$30,000 to \$40,000, including houses with their contents, but which were unattended. No distinction was made as to the political character of their owners. These wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by Gen. McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the Rebels.

A private was summarily shot to-day by his superior officer, for insubordination, in refusing to perform duty.

Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of the Rebel army, as no traces of them can be discovered in large force, their usual pickets of infantry and cavalry being discernable at different points, hovering as if for the purpose of observation. The most probable theory is, from what can be gathered, the Rebels are making feints of retreat as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambushes. This opinion is strengthened by the reputation of a conversation which a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of Falls Church, overheard before they evacuated that place.

The encampments of the Rebels show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington and at the points which they had just evacuated.

A foraging expedition started this morning from Gen. Franklin's division consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery in strong force.—They proceeded to Edsall's Hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria. As they advanced beyond our picket lines the rebels retired to Springfield Station, a mile and a half beyond Edsall's Hill. From this hill, which our forces temporarily occupied detachments went in various directions for forage. A fine view of the surrounding country was afforded, but no breastworks or new constructions of the enemy could be seen. The object of the expedition was successful, and large quantities of hay, corn and oats were transported to the camp. Not a gun was fired on either side during these proceedings. The party did not return until late this afternoon.

A company to-day visited the Mount Vernon estate of the late John A. Washington, recently killed in Western Virginia and brought away about 800 bushels of wheat, nearly 500 bushels of oats, and 75 barrels of fish, all of which have been stored in the Commissary's Department at Alexandria.

Washington, Sept. 30.—An officer who witnessed the disaster Sunday morning states that Barr's battery was immediately in the rear of Mott's battery, when the first firing commenced. The balls coming from a declivity of a hill, with dense woods on each side of the road, they failed of their purpose, and as a consequence these batteries escaped injury.

About a half an hour afterward another panic happening, Barr's Battery was ordered to fire on their rear. They had loaded their pieces, but being aware that their friends were in that position, refused to fire. Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order, the havoc would have been frightful. It is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column, many believing it coming from a body of cavalry.

New York, Sept. 30.—Special dispatches from Washington state that our troops are in fine spirits. Large bodies of our troops occupy Munson's and other hills, and field works are being thrown up.

The advance of our army is slow and cautious. It is believed that the rebels are concentrating between Aquia Creek and Manassas, with their right wing on the Potomac.

The gunboat Yankee yesterday reconnoitered Freestone Point and found the batteries there deserted.

The President gives assurance that there shall be no drafting at the West until the Eastern States have supplied their quota.

A resident of Charleston says the news from Hatteras struck a panic through South Carolina, and that the number of rebel troops is greatly exaggerated.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 28. A gentleman from the West states that a person who passed through Osceola Wednesday, states that the central portion of that town had been burnt by Gen. Lane. The reason for burning was that

the Rebels had fired on the troops from windows. No Federals were near there when he left.

There is no reliable news of interest from Boonville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla and other prominent points. Captain Walter of Colonel Marshall's Regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived here this morning, having left Thursday noon. He saw no Rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams and deep miry banks without bridges, to trouble an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole but Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons. Price has probably 35,000 men, and the rebels Thursday confidently expected Hardee with 8 or 9,000 men, and Ben McCulloch with 10,000, were within two or three days march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCulloch as a General, but think he is very effective with a small force.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the river from Lexington, Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Gen. Lane, who is reported to be this side of the river. The seal of the State and the public records are in the hands of the rebels. Our troops had no cartridges, no grape, no shot and no shells left at the time of the surrender, but lost two or three hundred kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at Lexington. The foundry is running day and night.

The rebels are greatly encouraged, and declare that St. Louis is as good as in their possession.

Gen. Price's official report of the battle at Lexington has been received. The following are the closing paragraphs:

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. Visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. There are about 3500 prisoners among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, Whittigrove, Major Van Horn, and 5 pieces of artillery and 2 mortars, over 23,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores and a large amount of other property. In addition to this I obtained the restoration of about \$900,000 in money, in which the bank of this place had been robbed and which I have caused to be returned to it."

Col. Vaughan, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle and was at one time a prisoner of the rebels, asserts positively that fully five hundred of Price's army were killed. The money mentioned by Price was placed in Mulligan's hands for safe keeping.

From Fort Pickens.—A Privateer Captured.

New York, Sept. 29.—The gun boats Rhode Island and Connecticut arrived from Fort Pickens last night.

The pirate Judith, mounting four 42-pounders and a long pivot gun, was captured and burned on the 14th inst. by an expedition from the frigate Colorado, under Lieut. Russell. The Judith was anchored near the Pensacola Navy Yard, and after a short engagement she was set on fire and destroyed.

Three were killed and fifteen wounded. Several Rebels were killed by shells from our boat howitzers. The Colorado remained at Fort Pickens, and the Niagara and Water Witch were at the Southwest pass. The Potomac arrived at Key West on the 22d.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

The reconnoitering rebel force which appeared at Great Falls this morning, and was scattered by six rounds of shot and shell from a battery planted on the Maryland side by Gen. McCall, consisted of eight Regiments.

The position of the Federal forces is about the same as yesterday. The day before our forces occupied Falls Church the rebels evacuated it with six Regiments and four pieces of artillery.

The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the village, and the rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburgh turnpike.

The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart. A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the result of which was the capturing of three cavalry horses, also three privates, and a Lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina Regiments.

A contraband was brought to headquarters at Upton's hill yesterday, who was the groom of Beauregard, at the time the latter occupied Falls Church as his headquarters. He overheard several conversations between Beauregard and others, and in one instance Beauregard remarked that he was fearful of attacking the troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would necessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church would be happy to welcome the Federal troops with bloody arms to hospitable graves.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

The Bulletin's special Washington dispatch says the Rebels appeared in force on the Potomac opposite Great Falls, and opened a battery of six pieces on Gen. McCall's division.

Our batteries replied and the rebels dispersed. None were hurt on our side. The Federal troops took possession of Lewinsville this morning, the Rebels retiring after a slight skirmish.

THE SIXTH.—R. B. CRANDALL of Berlin, has received the appointment of Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment. He is most excellently spoken of, and has the highest testimonials of his qualifications for the place. He leaves Dartmouth College to join the Regiment.

HARRY S. BOWELL, who goes as Suttler of the Regiment, is the man for the place. He knows the business.

Gov. CURTIN of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation forbidding the enlistment of Volunteers in that State for Regiments in other States.

CARRIED AWAY.—The woolen factory at North Troy, owned by Messrs. T. J. Sartell, O. N. Elkins and J. W. Currier was on the 22d ult., completely demolished and carried away by a freshet.—Messenger.

Very Latest by Telegraph

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

New York, Oct. 1. Special Washington dispatches state that Gen. McClellan and staff visited the outposts yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection. The inhabitants near Munson's Hill state that the rebels were poorly clad and fed. Some were shoeless, but had plenty of Virginia shin plates. Several rebel letters were found in which it was stated that Beauregard intended to attack Washington in September. Unfinished preparations for breakfast furnished evidence of a hasty evacuation of Munson's Hill. The river at the fording places is six feet above high water mark.

A dispatch to Gen. Scott from Porterville states that everything is quiet. No rebels have been seen in front of Gen. Banks' column. A powerful squadron is blockading Freestone Point and Occoquan Creek, and a number of steamers are near Aquia Creek. The rebel flag has not been seen at Freestone Point since yesterday. It is believed that a large portion of the rebel forces in Virginia have been sent to Kentucky by railroad, via Nashville.

New York, Oct. 1. It is stated by way of Cincinnati that Gen. Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson, telegraphed to Gen. Anderson at Louisville, that the Rebels are at Loudon, about 50 miles southward of him, approaching in force. Anderson telegraphed for reinforcements.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.

The Republican learns that a statement forthcoming from Col. Harden, the Adjutant-General Lyon, who was, in the absence of Gen. Lyon, in command of this Department up to the time of Gen. Fremont's arrival here, which will show beyond question the absolute capability of aid being rendered by Gen. Fremont to Gen. Lyon before the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Dr. Magill of Washington County, Md., was arrested in this place yesterday and conveyed to Fort Mifflin, charged with being in communication with B. B. Brown, his son-in-law in the Rebel army. The arrest caused a sensation.

New York, Oct. 1.

Steamship Ronoke has been chartered by the Government and is now loading stores and troops. Destination unknown.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

The Old Point boat brings no news from Fortress Monroe. The boat from Hatteras had not arrived when she left, but was eagerly looked for.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.

No intelligence of importance from Boonville, Georgetown, Sedalia or Glasgow, and there is no apprehension of an immediate attack at any of these places. All the reports from Lexington corroborate the opinion already expressed that the Rebels intend to keep their main force there, but it is stated that several bodies of troops, from 200 to 2000, have been there within a few days for the North and West but it is not known for what purpose.

Gen. Fremont preserves strict silence but is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact numbers of troops he can command, and organizing plans for the approaching engagement, upon the success or failure of which it is to rest his reputation. Increased interest is felt in the approaching battles as it is supposed will decide the fate of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Latest advices from Fort Pickens state that the blockade at Pensacola is now rigidly enforced.

The friends of Major Berrett state that he has taken up his residence in New York during the present troubles.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the Rebels have not lately sent any of their troops to the upper Potomac, but have merely retired back farther into Virginia. Their lines extend from Occoquan and Manassas to Fairfax Court House, Manassas evidently being their base of operations.

Gov. Sprague and the State Fair.

Col. Needham has received the following patriotic letter from Gov. Sprague in reference to his non appearance at the State Fair:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29, 1861. DEAR SIR:—I intended to have been present and informally speak an encouraging word in further the formation of your two Regiments, but the accounts from Washington rendered it I thought, my presence of service there.

Permit me to say, and especially to the young men of Vermont,—that class whom I am trying to represent in my own person,—that the glorious privilege of doing some real service to our Country now exists,—a life-time may never present another such occasion.

The cause which we are now engaged in, is no superior in the history of the world. The rights of men, our liberties and dearest privileges are jeopardized if we fail in our duty now. We of New England owe a debt to those who fought for our political and religious freedom, and future generations have a right to expect from us as liberal an inheritance as we received from our fathers.

The consciousness of laboring in a glorious cause, under the flag of that Flag which is the representative of Freedom and which carries with it the hopes of the down-trodden everywhere,—should nerve us into the most energetic and the utmost heroism. All this exists in the march of Vermont; her womanhood can present it to their Country. Will they act as did the women of '76?

I am very truly, Your obedient servant, WM SPRAGUE

To HON. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Gov. Sec'y Vt. State Ag. Soc'y.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the editor are hereby notified to call at his office (daily except before the 15th inst.) All accounts not settled before the above date will be left with my Attorney, Montpelier, Oct. 1, 1861. J. W. CLARK.

Notice. ANDREW T. FOSS of Manchester, N. H., will speak in the Town Hall in this village, on Thursday afternoon and evening (this week) Oct. 3d. Lectures commence at 7 o'clock P. M. and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Subject, "The War; its Cause and Cure."